



AC 439(3)

URBAN DISTRICT OF SUNBURY-ON-THAMES.

Recd.



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR  
1964.



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1964

Chairman

Councillor Mrs. E. N. Flagg.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor R. E. White.

Councillors

Councillors R. Jelfs, G. M. Kaye, H. A. King, J. V. McEvoy, R. Park, J.P., K. J. Strong, Mrs. E. J. Stroud, and the Chairman of the Council, Councillor A. T. J. Goddard, D.L. J.P. (ex officio).

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

R. Arnallt Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

C. W. Wood, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

T. A. Teal, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

K. F. Keegan, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks

B. S. Bedborough.

Mrs. A. K. Webber (part-time)

Rodent Operative

F. R. Uzzell.

Telephone:  
Sunbury-on-Thames 6411

Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
Sunbury-on-Thames.  
June, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Sunbury-on-Thames Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health of this District during 1964.

By mid-year 1964 the estimated population of the District was 37,040 - an increase of 1,410 in 12 months.

The number of live births was 790, representing a crude live birth rate of 21.3 per 1,000 population (adjusted rate 17.9).

Deaths under one year of age numbered seven, giving the exceptionally low infant mortality rate of 8.9 per 1,000 live births. Deaths (all ages), numbering 281, were fewer by 75, mainly because of a fall during the year in the number of deaths due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels, bronchitis and pneumonia. Motor vehicle accidents were fatal in seven instances and accidents in the home in two, occurring in a man aged 78 after a fall down the stairs and a woman aged 83 after a fall out of bed.

There were no serious outbreaks of infectious disease. Most of the notified cases were measles (74), whooping cough (33) and scarlet fever (15), and none was fatal. In the six dysentery cases the infection was mild and was due to shigella sonnei.

The vast majority of children in the District are immunized at an early age against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and smallpox and they receive booster doses on reaching five and eleven years of age. Polio vaccine is available also for adults under 40 years of age. During the late autumn a limited quantity of measles vaccine became available for administration to children between ten months and two years of age. At present the Local Health Authority, in co-operation with the Medical Research Council, is engaged in a follow-up survey of the efficacy of this vaccine.

Three single cases of food poisoning were notified and investigated. (Other suspected cases were investigated, but the diagnosis was not confirmed). None of these cases was a food handler. In two of these neither the food nor the organism concerned was identified, though there were strong reasons for suspecting a pork pie in one case. In the third case salmonella typhi-murium was identified as the causative organism. This infection was contracted in another part of the country where the case had been a member of a visiting party. During this investigation two other persons, also members of the party, were found to be infected.

All three infected persons were kept under supervision until a series of negative results were obtained from bacteriological tests.

During the early summer the Ministry of Health advised the withdrawal of certain batches of corned beef in connection with the outbreak of typhoid fever in Scotland and, later in the same month, the withdrawal of certain batches of canned tongue was advised in connection with infection due to salmonella typhi-murium elsewhere. For these purposes a total of 408 circular letters were dispatched to controllers of food stores and feeding establishments in the District. One can of corned beef belonging to a specified batch was discovered and withdrawn.

With the approach of 'old age' people become confronted with problems which, only a short time before, seemed far enough away. Of the more obvious are loneliness, lack of home-care, inanition and failing health. Much can be done and is being done nowadays for elderly folk. Facilities for periodic 'health checks' are available at the surgeries of family doctors who, however, are concerned about the scarcity of geriatric hospital beds. Home-help and district nursing services are provided by the Local Health Authority. The Local Welfare Authority is responsible for the provision of residential accommodation. The Old Peoples' Welfare and the Meals on Wheels Committees are voluntary organisations which devote much time to serving the needs of the elderly. The Sunbury Urban District Council has made a notable contribution by establishing 24 unfurnished flatlets, under the supervision of a resident warden, at Spelthorne Grove, for elderly people who find that running a house or a bungalow imposes too great a demand on their energies. At the flatlets they are able to live independent lives in centrally heated accommodation where they can manage their own housekeeping and cooking and at the same time enjoy the amenities of a common lounge and laundry facilities.

Statistics and other relevant matters are reported in the following pages. Where they are based on small numbers, undue emphasis should not be placed on the rates detailed in the statistical summary.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. ARNALLT JONES.

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO  
THE URBAN DISTRICT OF SUNBURY-ON-THAMES

Area in acres:	... 5,609	Population (estimated by the Registrar-General for mid-year 1964)	37,040
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Rateable Value:	... £2,063,531	Product of a 1d Rate	... £8,420
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			<u>Sunbury-on-Thames</u>	<u>*England &amp; Wales</u>
Live births	...	...	... 790	874,110
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	...	...	(a) 21.3 (b) 17.9	18.4
Still-births	...	...	... 4	14,524
Total live and still-births	...	...	... 794	888,634
Still-births rate per 1,000 total live and still births			5.0	16.3
Illegitimate live births	...	...	... 33	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			4.2	
Deaths	...	...	... 281	534,556
Death rate per 1,000 population	...	...	(a) 7.6 (b) 9.3	11.3
Infant deaths (deaths under one year)	...	...	... 7	12,507
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 total live births	...		... 8.9	20.0
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	... 9.2	
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births		...	-	
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks) per 1,000 total live births	...		... 8.9	
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week) per 1,000 total live births	...		... 8.9	
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under one week combined) per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	13.8	
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...	...	Nil	

Comparability Factors:      Births - 0.84      Deaths - 1.23

(a) Crude Rate      (b) Adjusted Rate      \* Provisional Rates

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

Live Births

				<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	392	365	757
Illegitimate	...	...	...	12	21	33
				<u>404</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>790</u>
				<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>
Crude birth rate per 1,000 of the population				...		21.3
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 of the population				...		17.9
Birth rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales)				...		18.4

Live Births 1960 - 1964

Year	Sunbury-on-Thames			England & Wales
	Live births	Crude rate per 1,000 population	Adjusted rate per 1,000 population	Rate per 1,000 population
1960	745	23.57	20.86	17.1
1961	693	20.69	18.00	17.4
1962	741	21.45	18.66	18.0
1963	773	21.7	18.2	18.2
1964	790	21.3	17.9	18.2

Still-births

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	3	1	4
Illegitimate	...	...	-	-	-

Still-birth rate per 1,000 total  
live and still-births - 5.0  
(England and Wales - 16.3)

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males ...	5	-	5
Females ...	2	-	2

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 total live births - 8.9 (England and Wales - 20.0)

Analysis of Infant Deaths

Causes	Ages					Total
	Under 1 day	1 - 6 days	7 - 14 days	15 - 28 days	1 - 12 months	
Prematurity	4	2				6
Post-maturity	1					1
Total	5	2				7

Infant Mortality 1960 - 1964

Year	Sunbury-on-Thames			England & Wales
	Live births	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Rate per 1,000 live births
1960	745	15	20.1	21.9
1961	693	14	20.2	21.6
1962	741	10	13.5	21.6
1963	773	17	22.0	20.1
1964	790	7	8.9	20.0

Deaths(all ages)

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
132	149	281
Crude death rate per 1,000 of the population	...	7.6
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 of the population	...	9.3
Death rate per 1,000 of the population (England & Wales)	...	11.3

Deaths 1960 - 1964

Year	Deaths	Sunbury-on-Thames		England and Wales
		Crude rate per 1,000 population	Adjusted rate per 1,000 population	Rate per 1,000 population
1960	332	10.5	12.2	11.5
1961	296	8.8	10.6	11.9
1962	328	9.5	11.2	11.9
1963	356	10.0	12.3	12.2
1964	281	7.6	9.3	11.3

Explanatory Note:

Adjusted Rates: When comparing the rate of one district with that of another allowances should be made for the age and sex distribution of the population and an adjusted rate obtained which is the product of the crude rate and the comparability factor.

Comparability Factors for the District

(Calculated by the Registrar-General)

Births: 0.84      Deaths: 1.23

Chief Causes of Death

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels	...	137
Malignant new growths	...	69
Pneumonia and bronchitis	...	27

CAUSES OF DEATH - REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S  
OFFICIAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1964

		Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other forms	...	-	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	...	-	-
5.	Whooping cough	...	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	-	-
8.	Measles	...	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	3	7
11.	do. lung, bronchus	...	12	16
12.	do. breast	...	-	12
13.	do. uterus	...	-	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	14	33
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	1	1
16.	Diabetes	...	-	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	8	21
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	31	56
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	1	-
20.	Other heart disease	...	14	17
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	12	8
22.	Influenza	...	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	...	8	11
24.	Bronchitis	...	5	3
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	-	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	-	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	1	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	...	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	...	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	9	20
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	5	2
34.	All other accidents	...	5	1
35.	Suicide	...	1	4
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	-	-
ALL CAUSES		...	132	149
		.....	.....	281

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS

Class No. *	Age in years																					
	0-		1-		5-		15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75-			
	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2																						1
10												1	1		1	1					1	2
11												3	1	6	1	3	1					1
12												1		1	2		5				3	
13																1						
14			1	1						1		1	1	3	4	6	5	2	8			
15		1																			1	
16																					1	
17														1	1	4	5	6	2	10		
18												4	1	14	2	6	11	7	11			
19																	1					
20				1						1					1	1	2		10	15		
21											2			1		4	1	5	7			
23							1								1		1	1	5	10		
24																	2	1	3	2		
25						1																
27																	1				1	
28												1								1		
29																		1				
32	5	2						1		1	1						1	1	2	2	4	
33			1				1	1						1	1	1					1	
34			1				1	1												2	1	
35									1	1				2		1						
Total	5	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	4	2	13	8	29	18	33	36	40	76			

\* These numbers correspond with those in the table on page 8.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The numbers, after correction, of cases of infectious disease notified in 1964, classified according to sex and age, are shown in the following table :-

Age Group	Dysen-tery		Encepha-litis		Erysip-elas		Food poison-ing		Measles		Pneu-monia		Scar-let fever		Whoop-ing cough		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0 - 1									1	1					2	5	
1 year									4	3				1	2	2	
2 yrs.									3	7					3	2	
3 yrs.									5	4			2			2	
4 yrs.	1			1					10	8			1		2	1	
5 - 9	1	3							1	12	7			6	2	6	5
10 - 14									1	2			1	1	1		
15 - 19										1				1			
20 - 24										1	1						
25 - 34		1						2		1							
35 - 44											1						
45 - 64												1					
65 and over						1											
Age unknown											1						
TOTAL	2	4	-	1	-	1	2	1	38	36	1	-	10	5	16	17	
Admitted to Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	

The following diseases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department by Head Teachers of Schools:-

Chickenpox .. 40	Measles .. 1	Scarlet fever .. 5
German measles .. 179	Mumps .. 66	Whooping cough .. 11

Tuberculosis

Age Group	New cases notified						Deaths					
	Respir-a-tory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other		Respir-a-tory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 yr.												
1 year												
2 - 4												
5 - 9							1					
10 - 14												
15 - 19												
20 - 24												
25 - 34		1										
35 - 44												
45 - 54												
55 - 64							1					
65 and over												1
Age unknown												
<b>TOTAL (all ages)</b>	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1

Number of cases who have moved into the District during 1964 ... 2

Number of cases who have moved to other Districts ... 3

Number of cases removed from Register as "Recovered" ... 15

Number of cases restored to Register ... -

The following table shows the numbers of cases of infectious disease notified by medical practitioners in each month of 1964:

Month	Dysen- -tery	Encepha- -litis	Erysip- -elas	Food poison -ing	Measles	Pneu- monia	Scar- let fever	Whoop- -ing cough
Jan		1			2			
Feb	2				4			
Mar	3				2		1	
Apr	1				4		3	
May					1		2	1
June					2		2	6
July					9		1	5
Aug					4			2
Sept				1				5
Oct				1			1	3
Nov				1	5	1	1	
Dec		1			41		4	11
Total	6	1	1	3	74	1	15	33

The numbers of cases of infectious disease notified in the past five years are as follows:

Disease	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Dysentery	7	-	2	3	6
Acute encephalitis	-	-	1	-	1
Erysipelas	-	5	-	2	1
Food poisoning	3	-	2	8	3
Measles	6	776	167	855	74
Paratyphoid fever	-	4	1	-	-
Pneumonia	-	2	4	1	1
Puerperal pyrexia	1	1	1	1	-
Scarlet fever	24	16	17	23	15
Whooping cough	38	18	8	21	33

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

### Certificates of Vaccination:

During the year 452 International Certificates of Vaccination were brought to this office and the signature of the doctor authenticated.

### Dwelling Accommodation:

The number of dwellings in the District in 1964 was 11,695. In addition approximately 350 caravans were in use.

Seven hundred and twelve new units of accommodation were erected during the year. Further housing statistics may be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report on pages 20 and 21.

### Water Supplies:

#### (a) Public Water Mains

The following Water Companies supply the District:

- i. Metropolitan Water Board.
- ii. South West Suburban Water Company.
- iii. Woking and District Water Company.

Reports received from Chief Officers to the Water Companies indicate that the water supplies are not plumbo-solvent and that the average natural fluoride content is as follows :-

Metropolitan Water Board	-	0.3 parts per million.
South West Suburban Water Company	-	varying from 0.09 to 0.30 (average 0.15) parts per million.
Woking and District Water Company	-	0.2 parts per million.

Treatment of the raw supplies includes sedimentation, filtration and chlorination. Chemical and bacteriological tests are carried out at the various stages of treatment.

With the exception of a few caravans and other homes dependent on shallow wells all dwellings are supplied from the mains. About 400 caravans and other temporary dwellings are provided from stand-pipes whilst the others receive a direct supply.

Three samples from stand-pipes were tested bacteriologically and found to be satisfactory.

#### (b) Shallow Wells

The shallow wells already mentioned provide for forty caravans and other homes. Bacteriological tests were carried out on seventeen samples from five wells known to be sources of drinking water. The coliform count report indicated that five samples were at the time "unsatisfactory" and that one sample was to be regarded as "suspicious". Users have been advised that the water should be boiled before drinking.

### Refuse Disposal:

Refuse is taken to the Charlton Refuse Disposal Plant where, under the management of Twickenham Borough Council, it is processed and then deposited at a nearby gravel pit. Composting facilities have been introduced recently at the plant. Complaints about smoke and unsightly conditions at the disposal ground have been investigated. Some of the difficulties seem to be due to limited capacity at the plant and the restricted type of material that can be processed. In consequence some refuse, including the bulkier materials, is deposited directly on the disposal ground.

### Sewerage:

The greater part of the District is sewered in connection with the West Middlesex Main Drainage Works. Approximately 160 cesspools are in use. Caravans and some riverside dwellings are provided with chemical closets. Facilities for the regular emptying of cesspools are provided by the Council.

During the year 22 older dwellings were connected to the sewer.

### National Assistance Act, 1948, Sec.47, and National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951:

Whilst it was not necessary to take statutory action under the provisions of these Acts the home conditions of several elderly persons were investigated by this Department.

### Factories Act, 1961:

Particulars of the administration of this Act are submitted in an Appendix to this Report on pages 16 and 17.

### Middlesex County Council Act, 1944:

Section 357 of the Act enabled the local authority to grant licences in connection with Massage and Special Treatment:

Licences granted - 4.      Licences refused - Nil.

### Laboratory Samples:

One hundred and twenty-two samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom:

		<u>Number of Samples</u>
Water (bacteriological examination):		
Wells	...	17
Mains	...	3
Stools	...	90
Milk	...	6
Ice cream	...	3
Canned meat	...	1
Beef sausages	...	1
Salad cream	...	1

Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

The Middlesex County Council was the Food and Drugs Authority for the whole of the County.

Reference to complaints of unsound or suspicious food is made in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of this Report.

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RAJ/B/LC/7/65

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN  
RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1964 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT  
OF SUNBURY-ON-THAMES IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration  
of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I of the ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Ss. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which S.7 is enforced by the Local Auth.	131	78	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which S.7 is enforced by the Local Auth. (excluding outworkers' premises).	-	-	-	-
Total	133	78	4	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were					Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)		
Want of cleanliness (Sec.1)	-	-	-	-		-
Overcrowding (Sec.2)	-	-	-	-		-
Unreasonable temperature (Sec.3)	-	-	-	-		-
Inadequate venti- lation (Sec.4)	-	-	-	-		-

(Continued)

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found: (Cont'd.)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)	
	Found		Referred			
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)		
Ineffective drainage of floors (Sec. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary conveniences (Sec. 7)						
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	2	-	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	4	-	1	-	
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	3	4	-	3	-	

PART VIII of the ACT - OUTWORKERS (Sections 133 and 134)

Section 133

Number of outworkers in August list  
required by Section 133 (1) (c) ... 21 (Making etc. of  
wearing apparel)

Number of cases of default in  
sending lists to the Council ... Nil

Number of prosecutions for  
failure to supply lists ... Nil

Section 134

Number of instances of work  
in unwholesome premises ... Nil

Notices served ... Nil

Prosecutions ... Nil

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
Sunbury-on-Thames.  
June, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1964.

There has been an increasing amount of new legislation over recent years having a bearing upon public health.

The Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963, came into force during the year and for the first time offices became subject to legislation relating to the health, welfare and safety of employed persons. This Act has caused a considerable amount of additional clerical work and detailed inspection work for the staff of the department.

Thirty-one families were re-housed from houses previously declared unfit for habitation and at the end of the year twenty unfit properties remained occupied.

Nineteen properties were demolished under slum clearance procedure.

Five properties were included in a small clearance area and represented as being unfit and suitable for demolition.

There was a marked increase in the number of complaints from the public in 1964 regarding such matters as refuse collection, choked drains, smoke and smell nuisances and rats. This increase, I believe, is due largely to the general build-up of population (the population has increased by 12,000 over the past decade) and the public health problems associated with a larger community. The public are more conscious of matters which have an effect on environmental health and, quite rightly, expect these matters to receive the attention of the Local Authority.

Regular inspection of all animals slaughtered in the district for human consumption has been carried out by your inspectors. The number of animals killed was less than the previous year but slaughtering continued to take place during early evening and at weekends.

I appreciate and thank members of the Council and staff for the willing co-operation I have received during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. W. WOOD.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

Condition of premises	...	...	54
Overcrowding	...	...	3
Choked or defective drains	...	...	62
Defective dustbins	...	...	8
Collection of refuse	...	...	31
Movable dwellings	...	...	5
Deposits of refuse	...	...	29
Rats	...	...	329
Mice	...	...	28
Bugs, fleas, etc.	...	...	7
Wasps	...	...	40
Other insects	...	...	15
Noise	...	...	28
Smoke and smell	...	...	63
Keeping of animals	...	...	14
Unsound food	...	...	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	23
			<hr/> 760

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Public Health Act, 1936:

(a) primary inspections	...	...	98
(b) re-inspections	...	...	367

Housing Acts:

(a) primary inspections	...	...	10
(b) re-inspections	...	...	20

Public Health Acts (other visits) .....

..... 104

Housing Acts (other visits) .....

..... 150

Factories .....

..... 78

Outworkers' premises .....

..... 23

Places of public entertainment .....

..... 14

Licensed premises .....

..... 69

Slaughterhouses .....

..... 4

Knackers yards .....

..... 48

Shops - Shops Act .....

..... 12

Food shops .....

..... 142

Bakehouses .....

..... 10

Food preparing premises .....

..... 154

Ice cream premises .....

..... 21

Hawkers and hawkers' premises .....

..... 6

Food inspection - meat .....

..... 1,286

..... other foodstuffs .....

..... 82

Sampling - ice cream .....

..... 3

..... milk .....

..... 7

..... water .....

..... 19

Water supplies	...	...	12
Moveable dwellings	...	...	45
Deposits of refuse	...	...	155
Infilling of gravel pits	...	...	241
Dustbins	...	...	42
Keeping of animals	...	...	93
Rodent control	...	...	135
Vermin and other pests	...	...	179
Air pollution	...	...	132
Drainage	...	...	378
Infectious diseases	...	...	189
Rivers, ditches and watercourses	...	...	67
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	...	...	107
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	2
Petroleum (Regulation) Acts	...	...	150
Rent Act, 1957	...	...	25
Appointments with owners or agents	...	...	30
National Assistance Acts	...	...	5
Agriculture (Health etc.) Act	...	...	4
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	...	...	88
Animal Boarding Establishments Act	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	147
			<u>4,957</u>

#### NOTICES SERVED

		<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>
Public Health and Housing Acts	...	55	22
Factories Act	...	4	-
Noise Abatement Act	...	1	-
Petroleum (Regulation) Acts	...	2	-
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	...	57	-
Food Hygiene Regulations	...	32	-

#### HUSING STATISTICS

1. Number of new houses built during 1964:
  - (a) by private enterprise ... 503
  - (b) by Local Authority ... 209
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts ... 317
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 945
3. (a) Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation ... 5
- (b) Number of dwellinghouses where defects were found to exist (excluding those referred to under preceding heading) ... 307
4. Number of dwellinghouses where defects were remedied as the result of informal action ... 282

Action under Statutory  
Powers during the year

5.	Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936:				
	(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..				8
	(b) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice ..				9
6.	Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:				
	(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..			..	-
	(b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished ..			..	7
	(c) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..			..	-
	(d) Number of dwellinghouses closed ..			..	1
7.	Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act, 1957:				
	(a) Number of Clearance Areas declared ..			..	1
	(b) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Areas ..			..	5
	(c) Number of dwellinghouses in Clearance Areas demolished ..			..	12

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Overcrowding

One case of statutory overcrowding was reported to the Public Health Committee during the year and after informal action the overcrowding was abated.

HOUSING ACT, 1964

This Act came into operation on 16th August, 1964. In it Local Authorities were given power to require compulsory improvement of dwellings by the making of Improvement Areas; new provisions relating to standard grants were laid down and additional powers with respect to houses in multiple occupation were included.

It is unlikely that the power to make Improvement Areas will be particularly appropriate to a district of this character where (a) there is a high proportion of owner/occupied houses; (b) a considerable number of the older-type properties have been, and are being, cleared to allow re-development to take place (30 houses were demolished privately for this purpose in 1964) and (c) there are no large areas of properties without standard amenities. A report will be prepared and submitted to the Council in due course in order that consideration may be given to the need to define areas.

## HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

### Improvement of Houses

The number of discretionary grants - 5 (27 in 1963) and standard grants - 12 (15 in 1963) showed a decrease in 1964.

### RENT ACT, 1957

The position at 31st December, 1964, relative to Certificates of Disrepair, is shown in the following table:-

	<u>1964</u>	<u>Total to 31.12.64</u>
Applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	...	- 52
Undertakings to carry out repairs given by landlords	... 1	37
Certificates of Disrepair issued	... -	15
Applications received for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	... -	10
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	... -	9

Enquiries by persons affected by the Rent Act have been dealt with in the Public Health Department and information has been given to landlords and tenants as necessary.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

### PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928/36

The Council is responsible for the annual licensing of premises at which petroleum (including petroleum mixtures) is stored. Fifty-three licences were issued during the year. The total amount of petroleum spirit and mixtures stored under licence was in the region of 123,000 gallons.

Licences are subject to conditions based upon the Home Office Model Code and adopted by this Council in 1958. Your public health inspectors made 150 visits to premises where petroleum and petroleum mixtures are stored. New installations are carefully inspected to ensure compliance with the Council's adopted standards.

### OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The main provisions of this Act came into operation on 1st August, 1964. Certain administrative provisions had effect from 1st May, 1964, and these included the registration of premises where persons are employed in office, shop or railway premises.

At the end of the year 213 premises were registered; this figure represented approximately 75% of the total number of registrations anticipated within the district. Eighty-one premises were inspected and notices served where premises were found to fall short of the requirements of the Act.

Accidents occurring to persons employed in registered premises must be notified but no reports of accidents were received.

One certificate was issued which exempted the premises from the requirement of the Act relating to provision of running water.

#### NOISE ABATEMENT

The number of complaints from residents concerning noise showed a reduction during the year. Informal action was taken to secure improvements and it was not necessary to report any case to the Public Health Committee for statutory action.

The Council had authorised the service of notices under the Public Health Act 1936 and Noise Abatement Act 1960 at the end of 1963 in respect of a factory where nuisance was continuing to be caused and proceedings were taken in the Magistrates Court. The company concerned undertook to spend £2,000 to carry out acoustic treatment and the proceedings were adjourned sine die to enable the work to be done. At the end of 1964 the work was almost complete and no further complaints have been received from residents.

#### RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

A slight increase in the number of premises treated to eradicate rodent infestations occurred but all infestations were of a minor character.

There are no reservoirs of infestation within the district and a considerable proportion of the complaints arise from relatively new estates.

The rodent control service is well-known to the public locally and residents do not hesitate to ask for the rodent operative's help at an early stage. Reports received from the public are welcomed and are of assistance in the task of rodent control, particularly when it is realised that a female rat from the age of eight weeks can produce six litters of six or more each year. A pair of rats can multiply to more than a thousand in this period.

However, the public are sometimes rather thoughtless and the practice of indiscriminate feeding of birds by throwing food scraps in the garden, thus attracting rats, is not encouraged. A bird-table or shelf is to be recommended.

The difficulties experienced by the Council in connection with the collection of household refuse during the year led to overflowing dustbins and provided conditions much favoured by the rat population.

One operative retired at the beginning of the year and the work has been ably carried out by Mr. Uzzell.

No charge is made for the service to domestic premises but business and industrial premises are charged for work undertaken.

The following table indicates the work carried out :-

	Type of Property	
	Dwelling houses (incl. Council houses)	All other (including business premises)
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	248	47
Properties ) found to be infested by )	Rats 229 Mice 10	33 10
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	201	45
Number of such ) properties found ) to be infested by )	Rats 187 Mice -	39 -
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	6	2
Number of such ) properties found ) to be infested by )	Rats 6 Mice -	1 1
Total number of inspections carried out, including re-inspections	2,299	423
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	429	77
Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments	454	85

#### Disinfection and Disinfestation:

The operatives also carry out general duties appertaining to the Public Health Department such as disinfection and disinfestation of premises, clearing drains and the destruction of wasp nests. Forty-six wasp nests were destroyed during the year and where applicable a charge of 10s.6d. was made.

## REFUSE TIPS

Eight consents were given by the Council under the Middlesex County Council Acts 1944 and 1950 to deposit refuse in existing or exhausted gravel pits.

The consents are reviewed annually and conditions imposed regarding the filling of the pits. Periodic samples of pit water are obtained and provide information regarding its oxygen content.

Filling took place at four tips during the year. Frequent inspections are made to ensure that the operations are carried out in accordance with the conditions and without nuisance.

## ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

It became necessary at the commencement of the above Act (1st January, 1964) for a person to hold a licence to keep a boarding establishment for dogs or cats.

Licences may be granted at the discretion of the Local Authority. Four licences were issued during 1964 in respect of establishments where dogs were boarded and conditions were made for securing such objects as the suitability of accommodation, control of infection, and the provision of a record of animals boarded.

Your public health inspectors were authorised to carry out inspection of such premises.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Food Premises:

The following table shows the number and type of food premises in the district:-

Bakers and Confectioners	...	7
Butchers	...	15
Clubs	...	18
Factory Canteens	...	25
Wet and Fried Fish Shops	...	5
Greengrocers	...	16
Grocers and "General Stores"	...	46
Licensed Premises	...	34
Milk Depots	...	1
Restaurants and Cafes	...	16
School Kitchens	...	12
Slaughterhouses	...	2
Soft Drink Manufacturers	...	1
Sweets and Tobacco	...	33
Warehouses	...	3
		<u>234</u>

The public health inspectors continued to make periodic inspections of food premises, particularly where food is prepared in kitchens of restaurants, cafes, factory canteens and licensed premises. Thirty-two informal notices were served where contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were found.

#### Food Complaints:

Twenty-one complaints were received from residents regarding unsound or suspicious food. In six instances food had been purchased from shops in neighbouring districts and these cases were referred to the appropriate Public Health Departments for investigation.

Four complaints were referred to the Middlesex County Council, Public Control Department, and official cautions were sent to traders in three instances concerning (1) nail in loaf of bread (2) piece of metal in loaf of bread (3) mould in bottled beer.

The remaining eleven complaints were fully investigated by your inspectors but in no instance was it found necessary to report the matter to the Public Health Committee for formal action.

#### Premises Registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

(a)	Ice cream manufacture	...	-
(b)	Storage and sale of ice cream	...	67
(c)	Manufacture of sausages and preserved food	...	19

#### Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations:

Sixty-seven premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice cream. There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district and most traders sell only pre-packed ice cream of well-known firms.

Samples of ice cream are periodically submitted for bacteriological examination.

#### Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection:

Two private slaughterhouses were in operation during the year but in December 1964 the smaller of the two establishments closed down.

The number of animals slaughtered (16,426) was less than in 1963 (20,510).

Your inspectors carried out detailed inspection of all carcases before the meat was released for sale and, where appropriate, the carcases were stamped as required by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

A charge was made upon the slaughterhouse occupiers for the meat inspection service and the Council received an income of £630. 6. 6d for the year ended 31st December, 1964.

Details of animals slaughtered and inspected and of meat condemned are shown in the table on page 27.

#### Food Condemned other than in Slaughterhouses:

Canned vegetables	122 tins	Canned fruit	107 tins
Canned fish	25 tins	Canned milk	35 tins
Canned meat	163 tins	Biscuits	171 pkts.

Details of animals slaughtered,  
inspected, and carcasses condemned

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	38	314	22	1,428	14,624	-
Number inspected	38	314	22	1,428	14,624	-
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	-	13	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	156	-	66	2,136	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	26.31	50.00	-	4.58	14.7	-
<u>Tuberculosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	2	-	-	205	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	0.64	-	-	1.40	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to refrigeration treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Approximately five tons of meat  
was condemned as being unfit for  
human consumption.





